FROM NEWPORT.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWPORT, Aug. 30, 1860.

The mornings continue hot, the afternoons retreshing. When it rains, there is an universal vapor bath, and perspiration becomes agonizing. If the corn and melons do not grow it must be their own fault-sun, shower, and stee'n having done their utmost for them. Darwin's is a good book for dog-days; it does not hurry one; every page seems very like the page that went before it. To the uninitiated it is a theory without a soul, and makes little lasting impression. The facts are interesting. but they are of the sort to which one replies, "Yes, Sir," all day lo ag, and at the end of the day not much has been waid. You see that we are deeply, stupidly profane in our views of science; elearly, the association has not had the effect on as which was to be looked for. The worshipful body, as a body, rejected Darwin, though it is whispered that here and there a limb quivered toward him a little. We must say that his is a labor-saving. theery. He is of the number of those who, admitting the primal fact of Creation, are unwilling that the Divine Being sh ould have any further trouble with His world. 'Do not give yourself any coneern about it," the sy say, "you made it very clev-erly, but now that, it is made, it belongs to us; you should not, shall not, nay, you cannot, meddle with
it. These natural laws, being perfect, must go on
forever—you have abdicated in their favor. Not
the smallest fact of will do we allow you—not the pleasure we allow ourselves, of occasionally crossing flowers, hybridizing animals, producing new rose, or an improved tadpole. As we listen to these throngs, we almost fancy that we feel a thrill of low, ethereal laughter from the spiritworld, whose splendors lie so near us, undiscerned. Swedenbe .rg says that existence is continued creation, and is our moral lives, we all feel this to b true. La all life, we lean instinctively upon this very the night, and when the ingenious intellect has worked, and proved its little sum, showing that there is some smallest sense in which the Divine may be left out of sight, the great music of the heard sweeps the patry figures off the board. These calculations are but the arithmetic of our exstosce; would you keep us at sums forever?

This does not prevent me from appreciating the which sees in true Positive spirit in philosophy, every department only what is strictly there, and dees not indulge in chaotic sentimentality when facts and figures are wanted. But if, in our synthesis, we eliminate the Divine from life, we have only a world of glands, fibers, muscles, and aggre-The very term I, myself, is at gate tendencies. egregious assumption. The little knot of tissues and vessels, with its active and generative functions, and with the phenomena of consciousness and the phosphorescence of thought curiously superadded. this mere sum of properties and faculties make nothing that can be called I. Christian baptism called I. Christian baptism seemes a farce, Christian burial a mockery, if each individual be not something more than phrenology

and paysiology can make him.

Let us take a long breath—this is deep water for us to swim in. We must dread the dangerous undertow which waits to carry us out to sea, and, turning, bug the golden shore of actuality, where our clothes, our friends, and, we will hope, our pub he are waiting for us.

But, one word: remember that we are faithful, and allow us one word more touching the twofold attitude of scientific men with regard to these matters. We find a large body of them occu pied with the merest literality of investigation, giving the right hand of fellowship to tacit or avowed We find another body willful in their de atheism. voutness, rampantly insisting upon founding theo-logical doctrine where, with the best intentions, it will not fit, and making their assertions and classifications with authority, in the name of God. we find here and there individuals, like Thomas Hill. who pray and preach on the one hand, and observe en the other, keeping both offices in their purity, and giving time and patience for the human mind to bridge across the interval that separates them, and, supplying itself the third point of union, to grasp with effort of thought, love, and imagination the opposing sides of truth. And here, as Socrates remembered in dying that

be owed a cock to Æsculapius, and Xantippe, whom we take to have been a practical though incoherent woman, no doubt sacrificed with regret the family rooster—even so do we remember that we ow thee a breakfast, gentle President of Antioch Col occasion of a rustic fete where only we exchanged speech with thee, we received at thy hand a handful of chrestomathia polyfolia, with directions for preparing the same, which being strictly followed, produced a dish hit for the gods, who lived, be it remembered, before Strasburg pates were invented. We owe thee further a lively sermon preached in the Rev. Brooks his church, of piety, and left, like the dish just mentioned, little to be desired. Wherefore happy is Antioch, that possesses thee, Antioch that remembers thy predecessor, justly lamented. He was rather of the Old Testament of righteousness, with the natural laws for his Decalogue-thou belongest more to the Gos pel of Love-hast in thee more comprehension and reconciliation. The Apocalypse of truth hangs upon

But I am far from ignoring, TRIBUNE, how wide ly I have departed from mine office, in venturing hasty remarks upon subjects whose greatness drains the resources of the brain, and transcends the nar-row bounds of our common thought and life. Are newspaper letters ever written to Buncombe? Do we not often address an ideal public, to the great weariness or t tal inattention of the real one? Four-hour speeches are listened to, and may be when Sumner speaks, but we remember a certain anniversary neeting, in our youth, at which the President, a persistent old gentleman, interrupted each successive speaker with this reminder: gentleman will remember that he has promised to tried to cramp himself into shortness, and failing choked and sat down. Yet the advice to be shor was good, if one only knew how to follow it.

I wrote last, there have been parties and rumors of parties, men's hearts failing them for fear of not being invited, and great relief and in-ward exultations when poor little I was remembered. In private life, as distinguished from hote life, afternoon parties prevail, beginning at 1 or 2 p. m., and lasting till twilight, or moonlight, as the case may be. We must praise these entertainments, as sensible and healthful, combining out-door and indoor resources, appropriating the pleas antest part of the twenty-four hours, at least for social purposes, and above all, as giving the un-painted woman a chance. For however your powerings and plasterings may pass muster by ight, believe me, friends, they are horrid by light. There is no deception—the fixed white and pink look positively ugly and silly. How would you like a stereotyped sky, or a glaring diamond with no play and change of irradescence! Well, such is woman, when her color comes from without, and not from within. Fig. to be content to abdicate nature, and to wear a mask. What artist ever drew inspiration from a painted face? Better these true wrinkles, honestly got and acknowledged. From a true young face, Raphael could make a Madonna; from a true old one, Michael Angelo could paint his Fates, grand and severe. But what are we to do with these simulated faces, where youth and age are alike overlaid with bloom nentral to either, and natural to papa." Or, in the more familiar words of Mother Goose:

"Let them alone find they'll go home With their hoops hanging behind to

You would like to hear further, no doubt, of the afternoon receptions, in favor of which I have just vote. I have been long to-day, and can only give a hasty feature or so, which your imagination can fill up at leisure. Suppose the reception to take place in a sumptuous house by the sea, with fresh breezes circulating through the well-aired rooms, and piazzas from which one sees the lawn, smooth and clean as if it had been newly shorn and clipped, had in fact been to the barber's for the occasion. Tufts of beautiful chrysanthemums embroider it here and there. Garlands of flowers are also hung within. The best carriages keep coming and going-coachmen and footmen in all the stateliness of bands and buttons.

their instruments. Host and hostess truly hospita. ble, and at their estatheir countenances betray nene of those little auxieties which you and I, TRIBUNE, are so apt to fee! touching coffee, ice cream, and the general aspect of things. The sicest of French maids waiting to knock you into shape, and to smooth your ruffled flowers with a magical touch. You steal an anxious look at the glass—you have come from a distance, and all the dresses about you are, as the little girl said of her Sunday robe, "so best!" The maid reassures you with, "Madame n'est pas trop chiffonnée." You pass down with a throng of gharified beings in all imaginable tints and tissues, ar,d seem to float about in their ethereal company ail the afternoon. You wonder if you are transfigured like your companions, whether their white robes and bright braids do not extend a radiance even to you-do not flatter yourself-you catch a glimpse of your own face in the crowded mirror, looking shy and sober as usual. No matter, you are here to see, not to be seen—"Observe and reserve" would be a good motto for you. And reserve you must, for here is the post-hour, and I must give you pause. Sup-pose it to be a musical pause, say between the bars of a concerto, and fill if up, my reader, with edifying reflections of your own.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

VIEJO, Aug. 12, 1860. Nicaragua has three objects of interest-"The Transit," the periodical revolution, and the possible invasion of the Fillibusters. For the last four months, there has been no hope of transit, little danger of immediate revolution, and no fear of fillibusters. With no topics of interest to make a letter of, I have concluded that silence was "golden." Now, he wever, we are again invaded by Transit agents, and threatened by fillibusters. I am doubtfol which is worst. The ast are the honester. Several propositions for reopening the Transit are before the Government. Fermin Ferrer, some time an exile in your city, is an acconcheur of one, the sire of which is reputed to be Com. Vanderbilt. As Ferrer was once a man in good repute, and one who suffered for conscience sake, I am sorry to hear of him in such low companionship. His effer for a new charter is said to be \$70,000 down for the charter, and the usan'15-demanded capitation tax on passengers; route to be opened in six months. If Mr. Vanderbilt has made this offer, there must be conditions about it that will keep it an open question for some time; and while Nieragua reflects upon the daz-zling offers of the Commode, other bidders will be kept back and time gained, for it cannot be, he supposes, that zling offers of the Commodre, other bidders will be kept back and time gained, for it cannot be, he supposes, that the Commodore wants the transit. The recent Joe White & Body concern, familiarly known among foreigners here as the "Apple-cart Company," are to be in the field by the next stessmer, so we are to have something to talk about. While these petry squabbles are going on the tide of travel pours over the Isthmus of Panama and toils painfully over the vast Western Plains, and Nicaragua is forgotten; not only that but the magnificent St. Juan River, tired of ruined and almost deserted Greytown, has abandoned the old channel to that harbor, empties its wasted waters into the Colorado branch. The Colorado always was the main outlet to branch. The Colorado always was the main outlet to the River San Juan, the branch known as the Little San Juan, which emptied into the harbor of Greytown, was narrow, presenting numerous bars with only three feet of water, but now it has become so shallow that bungoes of two and three tans burden have to be lightered by canoes, and the harbor of Greytown cannghiered by cances, and the harder of Grysown cancer, not be entered by schooners of 150 tuns. To improve the harber and river so as to render it passable to open a transit, it would be necessary to spend at least one hudred thousand dollars, and possibly three times that sum, and it may not be possible at all. The Colorado can never be used; for, although steamboats have frequently ascended it, during lov stage of water, in the Little San Juan there are some times months during which the sea breaks so high on the bar that no vessel can enter; and there is no port, nor sa'e anchorage. I think these Transit man had better begin at that end of the route, make a survey at the Harbor of Greytown, and the Little San Juan, and then they would save the money they now spend ne-gotiating at Manaqua. The transit across Nicaragua is closed, I think forever, and it is well for the State that it is so. The other states of Central America are rich, without transits, except Honduras. Costa Rica has her coffee, Salvador her indigo, Gustamala her cochineal, &c. They have had a few tolerably peaceful neal, &c. They have had a few tolerably peaceful years; but Nicaragua, naturally the richest state of earth, suited to her high land for coffee, her tierra callicuti for indigo, cotton, sugar, and all tropical productions; her forests teeming with the richest wild production, is miserably poor. Her people have been decimated and her estates destroyed by thirty years of shocking intestine wars, culminating in the barbarism of fillibusterism, which destroyed what there was left. The intexication of a transit to California would bring in money and temporary prosperity, but it would open wide an avenue for Pro-Slavery fillibusterism, and have a debauching effect upon the people of the State. Peace strong government, and developed agriculture, are what is wanted. But the dark cloud of revolution always impends, the old hate of Leon and Granada only slumbers.

lumbers.
There is a good deal of excitement in Granada and on the river, from the news that Walker was at Rua-tan with a force and vessel. It is said that Honduras threatens revolution, and that Omooa and the coust will declare for Cabañas and Walker. Why not Nobing is surprising in Spanish-Indian politics, and it is all of four years since the Hondurarians have had an opportunity to cut each others throats. Any one who doubts the wisdom and heaven—direction of the Ameri can fathers in killing and driving away the Indian, should endeavor to become acquainted with Mexico and Spanish-America, where the Indian and his institutions were preserved and amalgamated with the Spanish and their customs, which has all blosomed into the present Mexico and Central America. All the trouble in these whappy countries arises from the Indian element. But as this is an eight page theme, I will not enlarge upon

As Transit matters are rather hopeless, and money is not easily raised on the prospect (for so far as Vanderbilt is concerned, he does not lay out a cent; his agents are always promised a share in the business "when the line opens"), a new scheme has been hatched, which it is expected will draw out from \$25 to \$50,000 of "good American proper." During the nest year large quantities of exdraw out from \$35 to \$35,000 of "good American money." During the past year large quantities of excellent india-rubber have been sent from the Chinandega department of Nicaragua to New-York, and as the article has been scarce and high in the markets of the world, the new and mexpected production of Central American rubber has excited considerable interest and some encoulation on the part of rubber man. To tral American rubber has excited considerable interest and some speculation on the part of rubber men. To take advantage of this feeling, a grant has been taken by certain parties from the Government of Nicaragua for the exclusive privilege of taking all the india-rubber from the wild lands of the State for a certain term of years, upon payment of a sum said to be \$6,000 per around. It is expected that a sale can be made of this precious privilege to ambitious rubber men, basis of some "stock operation" lais down will "tallow" to somebody's benefit. But I the court will know hink "the court will know herself" on the ocated by warrants, are not extensive, a nfortunately for rubber operations, are not coast i.ds, but on the coal hills and table lands of Segovia & Chontales. These who know the rubber tree are aware that it grows on the hot, moist, low lands of the const, on the banks of the rivers and the estuaries of see; in such localities Nicaragna has no lands, if it should happen that some spots could be dis-ared where the State has still a title and rubber overed where the est is found, there is nothing in the contrast with the evernment to prevent any one from going on and ating that very land, and taking it from the couactors. It may be that Nicaragua intends to assert er newly restored right over the Carib and Mosquito oasts, where there is rubber enough; but how is sine enforce her authority over these lawless and distant Pacific. Before New-York rubber men go into this hopeful operation, which will soon be laid before them, let them go over the ground and see upon what the operation is based. No American man-of-war has been in the Pacific

orts of Nicaragua since the Wyoming and Lancaster

has been here for some time. I see a Mr. Churchill of nas been here for some time. I see a Mr. Churchill of Tennessee has been appointed to Gustemaia. That State had enough of backwoodsmen in poor demented Reverdy Clark, who spent his time "going to Rome" with a set of ignorant Indian priests. While Beverly with a set of ignorant inhalt way, Charles Lenox was amusing himself in this way, Charles Lenox Wyke, the English Consul General, through his diplomacy became Mivister, and now is made Sir Charles, and appointed Minister to Mexico. Guate-walk in the control of the root improving countries on the mala is one of the most improving countries on the globe, and has a strong (Tovernment, the exportation of cochineal, indigo, sas sparilla, vanilla, hides, &c., are very large, always exceeding the value of imports, and the whole trade is done with Europe, and so far as can be seen, it is likely to be. When is our Government to be done with such these as are sent as Ministers to Control Accessor. obe, and has a strong (lovernment, the exportation sters to Central America?

Aug. 15.—There has been an entire change made in

Aug. In .—There has been at the Kicaragua. A short e Cabinet of the Government of Nicaragua. A short e can Zaledan, the arch treaty-maker, who has been me ago Zeledan, the arch treaty-maker, wh playing upon American Ministers of late years, resigned In the dancing hall are the Germanians, playing on the honor of Foreign Relations. Martinez resolved to

change of his ministers, but as this must be done Centre! American fashion, he put the Presidency into the sands of Fernando Chammoro, and took a journey of a few miles for his bealth. While he was away the Chamboro burdled them all out, Finance, War, in Chamboro burdled them all out, Finance, War, in Churnoro burdled them all out, Firance, War, In terior, etc. and appointed new ones. Of Foreign Relations, the present Minist r is a lawyer of Leon, named Zepade, one of the bet men in the State; a man of education and liberal views. Anaelmo Rivas, the educar of the Government paper, is Minister of War, his profession having fitted him especially for that office. Don Anselmo is an able man, though not remarkably liberal. Cardenas of Biras is Minister of Finance. I do not know his. The Minister of Finance jost removed was a good officer, and I hope the new one will make as much out of the slander Tressury of the State as did Castillo. Muny people who find their profit and contenument in revolutions are seeking natter in these changes to kindle a flame, but the Government is pretty strongly intrenched, the army well filled, officered and armed. The difficulty with the Church, which threatened he Martinez Government so strongly last year, was instantly suppressed by the Church, which interaction is strongly last year, was instantly suppressed by the arrival of Bishop Piñole some months ago, and since then matters have progressed swimmingly.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS. The correspondent of The N. Y. Herald, writing

from Managua under date of July 31, says: "The accompanying spirited address has been issued to the people by the acting President, Chanorro, calling all patriots to the rescue and defense of the country against Walker and his officers and the hordes of cannibals behind him, who are all said to be at this

writing in the island of Ruatan.
"The State of Honduras has advised the Government here that William is actually at Ruatan, and, of course, coming to Nicaragua. You will see by the ad dress that the post of honor must be at Ruatan, and there is the place where the 'valientes' are to meet. I doubt, however, that the army of Nicaragua take up he line of march for that interesting point.

the line of march for that interesting point.

PRICLAMATION.

"PRINANDO CHAMORIO. Senator, charged with the Executive power of the Republic of Nicaragua, to the inhabitants:

"Comparations: William Walker, the enemy of our repose, with a party of his robbers, menaces at this moment our neighbor and sister, the Republic of Hondaras; the danger is likewise ours: the question is Central American.

"The rains which his destructive hands scattered far and near are yet smoking; these continually make us remember what we may again expect from these hordes of cannibals. The religion of our fathers, our paternal hearths, our beloved families, the very soil under our feet, all, all will be taken from us by force should that heartless people (gent)—whose professed principle is the destruction of our race—take possession of he country.

"Our past dissensions were the cause that in the late invasi in the contest was prolonged and the idea of our easy conquest conceived. Now, united, we have but one standard, independence—one enemy, fill busters. The time and occasion has come for us to prove to the whole world that we are able to defend our rights, and that our territory is not to be trodden with impunity.

"Clergymen of the Republic: The holy religion of watch ye are the ministers is memaced; full year evangelical mission.

"Proprietors, fellow-clitzens, all! You know the gravity of the danger. The government reposes in the security that each of you is prepared promptly to comply with the duties imposed up on you by your country.

"Soldiers of the Army! The miserable Vandals whom your camed to bliet the dust of San Jacinto, Massaya, Rivas, and Granada, dare again to challeng your ferocity (brawara ) Prepare yourselves. At whatever point of Central America they may appear, it is to us also that the challenge is extended. There is the danger of our country; there, honer and our oaths, call us, and there, as herefore, in your ranks will be found your companion and friend.

"FERNANDO CHAMORRO."

"Masagua, July 20, 1880." PROCLAMATION.

whereabouts; but great alarm and excitement are said to exist on account of his supposed proximity to the country, and the foreign residents (more particularly the Americans) are regarded with suspicion, and treat-ed with great coolness by the authorities and the

A Russian built brig, carrying the New-Granadian flag, with about forty passengers on board, principally Americans, from San Francisco, had arrived at La Union, on the Pacific. Their destination is said to be Honduras. Possibly they intend joining Gen. Walker.

FROM UTAH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 10, 1860. The Mormons having concluded that peace has been again restored to Zion, and that nothing is likely to disturb, for a little time at least, their labors in the adornment of their "inheritances," are now prosecuting with renewed energy and characteristic enthusiasm the improvements they had in progress before the entrance of the army. Numerous new works are epringing into existence, "indicative," as The News calls it, of anything but an intention on their part of ever selling out and moving to New-Guinea, or to any other portion of the habitable globe. They are busy erecting in every settlement substantial buildings for council-houses, court-houses, meeting-houses, and school-houses. Grist and saw-mills, nail factories, founderies, and every kind of machineshop are becoming common. A few miles from the city Brigham is laying out a nursery with a million trees, which he calculates will, in ten years, turn him in as many dollars. The building of the Great Temple has recommenced, and every spare team is hanling the massive rock from Cottonroad into the city. Of the magnitude of this edifice, your readers will form some notion from the fact, that the foun dation alone cost \$60,000, and a contract has recently been concluded for the hauling of the rock for the base ment story, a distance of ten miles, for \$80,000. Fo the mere hauling of the rock for the basement story, without considering anything for labor in quarrying, or for the preparing and laying of the rock is this nice little sum to be expended. The building is to cover an area of 21,850 feet. With such matters are the Mornons presently occupied, and to talk about quitting Utah is to talk of suicide. Brigham Young knows Utah is to talk of succee. Brigman roung knows better, than quit these mountains. In his recent north-ern tour he had to address the anxious crowds who gathered round to greet him, and in the newly pub-lished batch of "remarks," we have some very spicy

neare be driven from them. Seek for the best wisdom you can obtain, learn how to apply your labor, build good houses, make fine farms, set out apple, pear, and other fruit trees that will flourish here, also the mountain currant and raspherry bushes, plant strawberry beds, and build up and adorn a beautiful city. The question now rises, 'Do you think it best for us to live in cities!' I say out your cities, but not so large that you cannot readily raise the whole city, should an enemy come upon you'

THE LAND REFERENCE FOR THE MOVE SOLUTION OF THE LAND REFERENCE FOR THE MOTMONS.

"You may inquire why the land has been so long held in reserve—the design in this country's not being settled by white people, until recently. Ontil the Latter Day Saints came here, not a person, among all the monatainers and those who had traveled here, so far as we could learn, believed that an ear of corn would ripen in these valleys. We know that corn and wheat produce abundantly here; and we know that corn and wheat produce abundantly here; and we know that corn and excellent region wherein to raise cutle, horses and every other kind of domestic animal that we need. We also know that the here is the contract of the contract

growing, and carried water from the river in a pallt) irrigate them."

WHAT BRIGHAM THINES OF THE MOVE SOUTH.

"What do you think, Br. Brigham, of our conduct during the move, and under the circumstances since that time?" 'If think that the very great instority of you have done extremely well. And I do not think that many moved from here but what were perfectly willing to do so. A very few say they have been broken up, and they do not know what they shall do. The great majority say, 'all is right.' Those few do not understand the true principle of increase. You may plow, sow, plant, irrigate, etc., and you have not power, and will not have for a long time, to produce one kernel of wheat. Some do not seem to realize that the Lord gives or takes away, increases or diminishes, at his pleasure. After the death, by permiseiou, had stripped Job of his gossessions, in a short time the Lord bleat him with a greatly increased abundance. The Lord suitered the devil to strip him of what he had bleat him with, and thou increased those blessings. Thus it is with His people in all ages."

GETTING RICH.

Thus it is with His people in all ages."

"The people here are rich. Look at those who were in Missouri, in Nauvoo, and in Winter Quarters, and there are only a sever few but what are now worth more than they ever expected to be. The Lord has increased our flocks and herds, until some are sorry they have so many for the Indians and thieves to drive way. Look at the fields, the settlements, the good houses, and the numerous comforts and conveniences calculated to make home needing and happy. Throughout the Territory you see a people more industrious than any other neople in the world, and one that produces more than any other we are acquainted with." BECOMING NATIONAL.

"We enjoy a great privilege in being pathered out from the taked. We now have the privilege of associating tegether, of only as individuals, families, neighborhoods, and cities, but icd has provided the place where we can assemble, as it were, in actional capacity. We are now in the relationship, so to peak, of a limb or branch pertaining to the Federal Government, which must grow, increase, apread, and prosper exceeding."

A DIG AT THE GENTILES.

Our neighbors, who have driven us from them, wish to civilize us. You have had a little experience in the lessons of their invitibation—in the drunkenness, quarreling, debaucher, righting and tembling into ditches. They wish to civilize us. But I not want to talk about it. They are to be pitted, for they are ipening for destruction.

"Be faithful, humble, prayerful, and watchful, and be sure to ive your religion. Stare up your surplus gain, and when you save done that, do, to speak frontestly, as some laws take errory sound of butter, every dozen of eggs, every brashed of grain, and very good thing you can say hold of, to those who would cut or throats, if they had the power. Had they the power, they could sky every could that would not resonance this work. They save not the power, and never will have. I stack will be athered, the power and never will be read from oppressors. Their power is broken, and they will be aftered the power in the Zion will noise, and wicked men and evils cannot prevent it. God has decreed him, and we are not proved in the profit of the profit of the grain of the profit of the grain of the principle of the grain of the principle of the grain of the grain of provent it. God has decreed him, and we are not got of the principle from it, and oring right-conness upon the find; and the rightcone will see the day when they can say their ages and lay down in peace, for murdorers will not be around each.

shall we, like the Preshyteriam, Methodists, and others. simply prepare to die, and then depart? No. I intend to perse vere in fighting the devil until he is driven from the face of the coming earth, and it is tuned into a paradier, and so prepared that

ingels and Jesus will some and dwell here. May too Lord bless

The business part of this city is also rapidly changing The business part of this city is also rapidly changing in appearance. When the city was first laid out it was intended that all house, should be fenced in leaving twenty feet intervening between the hones and the fence at the side wafk. When stores were first opened the fence were taken down, leaving a still larger margin for side walks. This year, the merchants are adding splendid front buildings on the twenty feet originally reserved for the flower-garden, and making a very hardsome street. Everything betokens stay, build, embellish and make yours leas comfortable.

The Federal officers give no indications of coming. It is certainly very annoying to those who have civil suits, and matters that cannot be settled elsewhere than before the District Courts, that they should be left without federal justice.

than before the District Courts, that they should be left without federal justice.

The first of the Mormon emigration from the States arrived here yesterday afternoon, having made the trip from Florence in seventy days, which is remarkably good for an ox-train. The emigrants of this company are chiefly from the Western States, with a few from New-York and Long Island. Brigham drove down to see them when they arrived, but beyond giv-ing some of them a few words about taking care of their cattle, the "prophet" ing some of them a few words about taking care of their cattle, the "prophet" was msrely a spectator. The emigrants report a good journey, and abundant grass. They had but one accident—a little girl of six years of age, daug ter of Mr. Petit from Long Island, fell from the wagen, and the hind wheel passed over and broke her left leg. She was brought in upon a litter from some miles east of Fort Bridger a few days ahead of the train. Her limb was properly splintered, and she is doing well.

and she is doing well.

The northern part of the Territory was visited last Saturday with a heavy and damaging hail-storm. Some of the hail measured an inch and a half in diameter. When it came down upon the corn, it cut it into shreds. It has done a good deal of damage to the crops where it call.

Companies of emigrants for the West continue to arrive from the East and pass on toward the place of

On Friday last, Capt. Randall Fuller, from Fari-On Friday last, Capt. Randall Fuller, from Fart-bault, Minnesota, arrived via Pike's Peak, with a company of 41 men, 14 wagons, and 37 horses and mules, all well and in good condition. He left on Tuesday for Sacramento by the Central route.

AQUATIC .- GRAND NATIONAL REGATTA AT POUGH KEEPSIE. - This fine Regatta, for which unusual prepa ati ns have been made by t e citizens of the City of Poughkeepsie, will come off on Wednesday and Thursday next, Sept. 5 and 6. The course rowed will be five miles, starting from a yacht anchored off the Kaal Rock, and proceeding to a stake-boat 24 miles up the Hudson, and returning. The first day's races will consist of single-scall working-boats, two-pair scall shellboats, and six oared boats. The second day's races will consist of two-pair scull working boats, singlescull champion shells, and four oared shell-boats. The prizes in all the races are very liberal, amounting in the aggregate to between \$600 and \$700. Oarsmen from Boston, Philadelphia, New-York City, New burgh, Poughkeepsie, Pittsburgh, Rochestes, and, it is hoped, from the British Provinces, will contend for the honor of the championey with the Empire State's representatives. It will without doubt, prove one of the most interesting and exciting rowing contests that has ever taken place in our waters.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR .- The Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society promises to be the finest ever held in that enterprising agricultural State. The grounds, situated within the limits of the City of Madison, and directly on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are said to be unsurpassed, for natural beauty, by any in the United States. Among the novel features we notice a competition by counties for a splendid prize banner offered by the citizens of Madison. We observe, also that Wiard's famous ice boat is to be on exhibition, with its machinery in full operation. The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society is one of the most enterprising and efficient in the Union, and its exhibition this year will no doubt be interesting and successful.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND EUROPE.

The Memphis Daily Appeal of the 28th says:

"That Memphis will very soon be as regularly shipping cotton to Europe as the merchants of Mobile or New-Orleans, is evident. Our people intend to do it, and what they have made up their mind to do, they will accomplish. We have a cotton press here equal in efficiency to any in use in New-Orleans. It stands on the bluff, and has a slide from which the compressed bale can be delivered on board the steamboate on the river immediately from the press, the minute it is released from its 'ponderous jawa.' The boats will take it up the Mississippi er Ohio River, whence it is speedily conveyed to the reaboard, and shipped to Europe. A cotton factor of this civy last year sent off a considerable amount of the shaple in this manner. Mr. Barbiere of this civy has been in France and Belgium during the whole Summer arranging matters for the inauguration of a direct trade between ports on the European content of the civy has been to the proper of the inauguration of a direct trade between ports on the European content of the civy has been in France and Belgium The Memphis Daily Appeal of the 28th says: auguration of a direct trade between ports on the Europe an continental sea coast god Memphis. Others are engaged in the same enterprise in England.

WISCONSIN,-THE HARVEST .- A letter to THE

In the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of four days age you say: "A private letter from Wisconsin assures us that the new wheat threshes out even better than the timates; and that the crop will not fall short of thirty millions of bushels. Let me refer you to the report of the Committee sent out by our State Agricultural Society, which placed it at from twenty-two to twenty-five millions before a kernel was threshed, and that on the supposed average of twenty bashels per acre. Our county has not an acre of wheat this year the will produce as low as twenty bushels. Among the re ports from fifteen threshing machines that have been a work in Sank County during the last ten days, th lowest figure named is twenty-three, and the highest forty-seven! We claim an average of twenty eight or thirty. Yours, truly, R. Joses.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.-Of the 120,432 em grants who left Great Britain and Ireland last year, says The London Times, 2,016 of the men were agri-cultural laborers, gardeners and carters: 176 bakers, 166 blacksmiths and farriers, 26 bookbinders and siajoners, 287 boot and shoemakers, 49 braziers, tinsmith tioners, 287 boot and shoemakers, 49 braziers, tinsmiths and whitesmiths: 22 potters, brick and tilemakers; 606 bricklayers, plasterers, and mesons; 31 builders, 114 butchers and poutterers, 71 cabinetmakers and uphol-sterers, 1.383 carpenters and joiners, 27 carvers and gilders, 682 clerks, 29 clock and watchmakers, 29 coachgnors, osciente, 20 ciock and watermakers, 25 coach-makers and trimmers, 18 coal miners, 54 coopers, 17 cutlers, 145 domestic servants, 10 dyers, 11 engravers, 141 engineers, 4 439 facmers, 1 454 gendemen, profes-sional men, and merchants; 17 jewellers and silver-smiths, 25,286 general laborers, 3 locksmiths and gun-smiths, 92 millers and malteters, 8 millwrights, 771 miners and quarrane, 252 nainters, procebungers, miners and quarrymen, 252 painters, paperhangers, and plumbers; 111 persioners, 70 printers, 10 ropenakers, 42 saidie and harnessmakers, 4 sailmakers, 46 sawyers, 269 seamen, 24 shipwrights, 1,045 shopkepers, 331 smiths, 190 spinners and weavers, 34 sagar bakers and boilers, 10 surveyors, 337 tailors, 1 tailow chandlers, 24 tanners and curriers, 25 turners, 69 wheel wrights, 8 woolcombers and sorters, and 6,965 of trades not particularly specified. Of the other sex, 7,107 were domestics and farm servants, 119 gentlewomen and giverne ses, 251 milliners, dressmakers, needle women; 14 562 married women, and 032 of undistinguished occupation (a large total, which seems to indicate that the official examiwhich seems to indicate that the official exami-nation into the pursuits of the female sex is not of a very rigid nature). The remainder of the emigrants were children, and of these 8 431 boys, and 8,130 girls, were under 12 years of age; 3,046 were infants, and 14,517 were undistinguished as to age or sex.

WINANS's STEAMER .- On Saturday last, about noon WINANS'S STEAMER.—On Saturday last, about noon, as we were quietly seated beneath an umbrella on the stern sheets of a boat anchored near the buoy, in the Patapace, opposite to Lacross, lazily fingering a line that we had just thrown into the water, baited with a shrimp, for the capture of some foolish stray perch, our attention was aroused by a quick and sharp puffing, similar to the Mississippi high-pressure steamboat, and turning to see what it was, we saw coming right toward us, Winans's huge black whale-looking monster, on a trial trip, but before we could pressure to extent ward us. Wilmans a large black whale-looking mouster, on a trial trip, but before we could prepare to get out of the way, we saw it would pass outside of us, and so we drew in our line, sat still, and had a capital opportunity to contemplate its movements. The hull has unity to contemplate its movements. The hull have en lengthened some 125 feet, we believe, and it now makes quite a formidable appearance on the water. It floated like a duck, and obeyed the helm with the in-stantaneousness of the human will. As it came head on toward us, several times during its rial-trip up and down the river, we had a clear view of its propelling wheel. It revolved with all the majesty of a huge mill-wheel, right about the center of the hall, and so favorably set were the floats, that it scarcely lifted the water at all on the emerging side. There was some sensible irregularity at times in the revolution of the propeller, evidently arising from the cranks passing the dead points. When they would turn ner short that she slightly listed, but it was surprising to see in what she slightly listed, but it was surprising to see in what coming in, her velocity was terrible, if one may so Balt. Patriot.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANVASS IN MAINE. Correspondence of The N. Y, Tribuna.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1, 1860. The canvass here in Maine goes on nobly, and the State Election bids fair to parallel the crimph of the Republicans in September, '56. The Douglas men are working hard, and have taken encouragement from the visit of their leader, the Little Giant. But they find it up hill work. The People here love Liberty and they see through the specious pretexts of " Popular Sovereignty." We feel that we can promise you Ten Thousand majority for Washturn in Saptember,

and a still larger one in November for " Old Abe." Mr. James Brooks of The Express, has been here commending his truck and dicker with the Douglas men. He attempted it in Portland, and found but four out of the one handred members of the Bell Club here to sustain bim. With a flea in his ear, he went eastward to Bath, and, after failing to make a bargain there he threw off his cloak, and, in a public meeting advised the Bell men to vote directly for the Douglas Electoral Ticket. The old line Whige of Maine are indignant at his course, and publicly denounce it as time-serving and false to the pledge impliedly made when the Brooks Bros. assented to the nominations of the Constitutional Union Convention. Trading is not in the vocation of the Bell men here, and James Brooks can win no supporters to his Auctioneering Politics. He has at last gone where he belongs-like Judas to his place; and this rabid American of 1856 has found congenial employment in advocating the claims of Douglas, and fitting associates among the attendants of a Democratic Mass Meeting. S. W. WOODFORD.

REPUBLICANISM IN KENTUCKY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29, 1860.

In Kentucky, the last Monday of each month i called County Court day. At that time the people from the neighboring country flock into the county town, for the purpose of settling accounts, buying, selling, trading, comparing notes on the crops, politics, etc., etc., and transacting whatever other business they may have to do. The politician, also, in times like these, generally avails himself of the occasion to present the claims of his particular party to the people Last Monday, one of these days, I chanced to be in Russellville, the capital of Logan County, which, as you will see by referring to your map, borders on the Tennessee line. The village is pleasantly situated in the midst of such a country as can be found only in the the midst of such a country as can be found only in the great South-West, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants, one half of which, I should think, are negroes.

The houses are substantially built of brick, the yards neatly kept, although the long drouth of the last two months has changed them from green to g ay. The sidewalks are handsomely paved, the stree's are macadamized and well shaded by long rows of thrifty locust trees. Everything around affords evidence of the westla and taste of the inhabitants. To the credit of their inhabitants, he it said, there is not a place in the

westly and sake of the inhabitants. To the create where their inhabitants, be it said, there is not a place in the town where anything that will it ebriate, or even elevate, is sold as a beverage. When I arrived there I supposed I was in a latitade where it would be prudent for me, a Northerner, to maintain a "decent allener" on the great question of the day, at all events, to refresh from saving anything in favor of the to refrain from saying anything in favor of Republican perty. I was not a little surpri-therefore, when I was told that the H therefore, when I was told that the Hon. George D. Blakey, a well-known and influential citizen of the place, would, after dinner, deliver a speech, advocating the election of Lincoln. Of course, I was bound to hesr him. At the appointed time, I repaired to the Court-House, and found the orator, surrounded by a large crowd of "Gallant Kentuckians," already on the floor. He was a large, hearty old man, whose well kept appearance, and round contented face, precluded the idea that he lay awake nights for faar his neighbors would provide him a full suit of that peculiar material now so fashionable in some portions of the South, and treat him to a therefore. in some portions of the South, and treat him to a "moonlight ride" on a rail, with the sharp corner up. He went into the work with a right good will. He claimed that the Republican party alone was national, and that the reason why they had but one representative from the South, was because the South would not allow them to present their claims, either through their speakers, or by circulating papers. He read from the Republican platform, Lincoln's speeches, The Trisuse, and Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict' speech. He divided the Democrats into three Conflict' speech. He divided the Democrats into three parties—the Bell faction, the Douglas faction, and the Breckinriege faction, and denonneed them all in no measured terms as sectional, and in favor of dissolution. He closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the honest portion of his audience to come out and abandon a party that had already betrayed the faith of the formular and would if not cheaked soon betray. its founders, and would, if not chesked, soon betray the Union. His audience, which was large, maintained a respectful silence throughout. I did not hear a single hise, while more than once I noticed a smile of appro-bation. His a ecdotes, which were few, but always to the point, never failed to elicit a hearty laugh. The same sentiments, in almost any section of the North, would not, I imagine, have been as quietly received. Taking everything into consideration, the time, the place, and the man (who I was told was the owner 50 negroes), it was an unaccustomed scene.

THE LATE CORRUPT LEGISLATURE, AND

HOW IT WAS ELECTED.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: All seem to agree that the last Legislature wa one of the most corrupt bedies of men ever assembled. But few inquire into the circumstances which conspired to bring them together. No party was ever so virtuous as not to have some rogues in it. And in this

State no party or parties have ever existed that were so corrupt as not to have at least a respectable minority on the side of honesty. But the Legislature last Winter set at defiance all the laws of probity in regard to popular elections. It is impossible to believ that so many corrupt men happened by accident to be elected from both the leading parties. There was cheating in the game. The political dice were evident. ly loaded. An examination of the state of parties before the Election will show who were the tricksters. It will be recollected by all that, about a year ago. It will be recollected by all that, about a year ago, there was a faction of men in the State who made extra claims to political honesty. The name which they assumed to themselves was that of "Machine-Smaghers." They would not nominate a ticket of their own. Being entirely disinterested, they wanted nothing for themselves. They were the conservative, balance-of power party, that was to defeat all the corrapt politicians. They went to the other political bodies, and said, "Now we hold the balance of power; nominate such and such candidates. palance of power; nominate such and such candidates or we will defeat you" These threats were made semetimes to the Democrats, sometimes to the Repub licans. When the nominations were made, they man-aged to cast their votes so as to elect the worst man. aged to cast their votes so as to elect the worst man. When the election was over, The Express came out with quite a crow at the success of its trick. It had "smashed the machines." The proceedings of the Legislature did the rest. This faction, the authors of so much mischief to the City and State, are again in the field. The Brocksite Know Nothing leaders are gain conservative. But, luckily for the people, one arry, at least, refuses to trade or compromise with hem. That the fact in relation to the election of the orrupt Legislature is as stated above, the people of he reveral counties can easily satisfy themselves; and that a similar game is intended by the fesion of the corruptionists now holding the Federal offices with the Brooksite Know Nothings, is the opinion of A LOOKER ON.

A FAMILIAR VOICE TO OLD-LINE WHIGH

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: From the time that the following letter was

written by Henry Clay to the present hour, it has oc cupied a place in my portfolio, among other cherished memorials of the past.

We are now engaged in a political contest the result of which will be for good or evil, in the triumph of Freedom and Free Labor on one side, or Slavery Exension on the other.

I ask the friends of "Old Harry" who are yet undeided which banner they will rally under, to read this etter-mark well its sentiments with reference to the development of the industrial interests of the countrythe spirit of conquest manifested in a desire for new seil to pollute with the curse of human bondage-the inty of every true lover of his country to stand by and ustain the free institutions of the land.

Having read it, can they become the dupes of the bell-ringers" and political "auctioneers" who are seeking, by false representations, to lead them into the ranks of their old enemies !

Republican party: "So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word, or thought, by mind or will, aid in admit ing one rood of free territory to the everlasting

curee of human bondage." Our chief is dead, but the gallant Lincoln divides the forces of our common foe and bears aloft the banner of Freedom and Reform.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1860.

"Ashland, 13th June, 1846. "
"My Dear Sir: I received your very kind letter and thank you for the sentiments of friendship, atta-oment, and confidence which you do me the hoper to entertain for me. You have been pleased to express your approbation of my public services, and especially of the support I have ever given to the protection of American industry. That support was prompted by an anxious desire to promote what. I considered, was demanded by the best interests of our whole country. It was only a part of a general system on which I acted, and which I sought to establish by the utmost exertion of my humble abilities. That system aimed to add strength to our Union, by facilitating intercourse between all its widely-extended parts; to bring forward, develop and improve its was but yet hidden resources; and to render us a great, pesceful, prosperous and independent nation. With that view I espoused the cause of interns! improvements labored to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures, aimed to repart the purposes of education and local improvements, and sought to establish a general currency, commensarate with the wants and the extent of the Union, and adapted to the commercial habits of the world. With that same view, I have been desirous to avoid all foreign wars unless, as in the case of the last war with Great Britain, they are both just and necessary. Hence I exerted myself to prevent the menaced war with France, during the second term of Gen. Jackson's administration; and was opposed to the annexation of Texas believing that it would involve us in war, and " ASHLAND, 13th June, 1846. France, during the second term of Gen. Jackson's administration; and was opposed to the annexation of Texas believing that it would involve us in war, and thinking that we had, without it, sufficient territory for many ages to come, and that when our posterity wanted more, they could easily acquire it.

"My endeavors have been crowned only with partial success. And now, by the unexpected result of the last Precidential election, there is reason to apprehend that the progress of the great interests of our country will be arrested, and that the spirit of honorable peace and prosperous industry will be superseded

ble peace and prosperous industry will be superseded by a spirit of war and conquest. Indeed, it is to be

by a spirit of war and conquest. Indeed, it is to be feared that the whole character of our nation will be changed, transforming us into a warlike people, the military spirit predominating. Should this unfortunately be the case, our story is already told in the recorded fate of preceding Republics.

"But we must not forget that this is our country, and that it is our duty to strongle for its liberty, for its prosperity, and for wise systems of policy, and under all discouragements to struggle to the last.

"Providence, which has so often smiled upon and blessed us, may still deign to watch over, protect, and preserve us. I belong to a generation which is rapidly passing away, and I must soon follow; but I hope that, when I do go, there will be left behind enough of our countrymen, animated by patriotism, and actuated by public and private virtue, to continue the labor of endeavoring to sustain our free institutions. the labor of endeavoring to sustain our free institutions. If this great experiment fail, begun and pursued under the most auspicious circumstances, it is to be apprehended that we may bid an eternal furewell to all national discount of the control of the contr

hended that we may tional self-government. "I am with great respect. "Your friend and c" at servant, "H. CLAY. " J. C. PARSONS, esq."

PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

In a postscript to a business letter, written a few days ago from Indiana, one of the most prominent lawyers of that State says that the prospects for the triumph of the Republican standard-bearers there grow brighter and brighter every day. The Democrats of that hitherto stronghold have lost their confidence in the leaders of the party and are much divided, while many of them have become converts to the Republican cause, and others show a supineness and indifference which they care not to throw off. From all parts of the State come tidings of new accessions to our party and desertions from the enemy. Many prominent Americans, too, have become disgusted with the procedure of the managers of the Bell-Everett party in other States, and bave boldly and plainly announced their preference for "Old Abe" of th West, over all the other candidates in the field. The fact is, that the farmers and mechanics of Hoosierdom like the honesty and plainness of Mr. Lincola, and admire the determination and perseverance which enabled him to rise from even the paths which they are not ashamed to tread to the proud position to which they are confident he will soon be elevated. In the northern and middle portions of the State, the enthusiasm for him is wide-spread and glowing, and even in the southern part he is rapidly growing, and even in the solutions part he is raphing gaining ground; and it would not be surprising if the Republicans gained a decisive victory even in "the Pocket," which, you know, has always been a strong-hold of the Democracy. Cassins M. Clay has made a speech or two in that portion of the State, or at least on the borders of it, and he has done a great deal of good, and some of the best stumpers in the State have also been canvassing the southern counties. No spot will be left unvisited, and, under the inspiriting signs which come to them from every hand, and their own ardor and therough organization, the Republicans have

Gallant Gen. Lane is making a splendid fight, and enthusiasm he creates wherever he speaks, especially among the young men, among whom he is everywhere a favorite, is almost unbounded. The energy and spirit with which he conducts the canvass are everywhere applauded, and the candidates for other offices are following his example nobly. The speaking talent of the whole State is fully enlisted for the campaign, and such men as Judge Morton, Caleb B. Smith, Colfax, Cumback, Gordon, Harrison (a grand-speak), one of Timescence, one of Timescence, one of the campaign of the campaign. Smith, Colfax, Cumback, Gordon, Harrison (a grand-son of Tippecanoe), any many others, are on every available occasion addressing their fellow-citizens of every party on the political issues before the country. Republican meetings size very frequent, and some-mass meetings will be held in the course of the next few weeks, which will equal any held in any other State. Every town has its Club of Wide-Awakes or Lail Smitters, who are enthusiastic intelligent, and State. Every town has as Chao of Wine-Awakes of Rail-Splitters, who are enthusiastic, intelligent, and working, and along the Wabash, White, Whitewater, and Ohio rivers, among the prairies of the northern part of the State and the hills of the south, and all brough the heavily-timbered, fertile regions middle and eastern portions of the State, the cause your paper so ably advocates is steadily and in many places rapidly gaining ground with the masses. The success of the State as well as the National ticket is considered as certain by those who are competent to

MR. LINCOLN'S EULOGY ON HENRY CLAY. While a few of the pretended followers of Henry Clay are leaguing with his life-long traducers to perpetuate the degraded rule of the Democratic party, it s refreshing to read the touching tribute of Abraham Lincoln to the "Gallant Harry of the West," paid on the occasion of the death of the latter. We give an extract:

"On the 4th day of July, 1776, the people of a few feeble and oppressed colonies of Great Baitain, in-habiting a portion of the Atlantic coast of North Ame-rica, publicly declared their National Independence, and made their appeal to the justice of their cause, and to the God of battles, for the maintenance of that decla-ration. That people were few in numbers, and without resources, save only their wise heads and stoot hearts. Within the first year of that declared independence and while its maintenance was yet pro-ble matic—while the bloody struggle between those re-solute rebels and their haughty would be masters was still waging, of undistinguished parents, and in an ob-scure district of one of taose colonies, Henry Clay was born. The infant nation and the infant child began the race together. For three-quarters of a contury they race together. For three-quarters of a century they have traveled hand in hand. They have been companions ever. The nation has passed its peril, and is free, prosperous, and powerful. The child has reached his manhood, h's middle age, his old age, and is dead. In all that has concerned the nation the man ever sym-

" But do we realize that Henry Clay is dead? Who can realize that never again that majestic form shall rice in the council chamber of his country, to beat back the storms of anarchy which may threaten, or pour the oil of peace upon the troubled billows, as they rage and menace around? Who can realize that the workand menace around? Who can realize that the workings of that mighty mind have ceased—that the throbbings of that gallant heart are stilled—that the mighty sweep of that gallant heart are stilled—that the mighty sweep of that graceful arm will be felt no more, and the magic of that eloquent tongue, which spake as spake no other tongue besides, is hushed—hushed forever? Who can realize that freedom's champion—the champion of a civilized world, and of all tongues and kindreds, and people, has indeed fatten? Alas, in those dark hours of peril and dread which our land has experienced, and which she may be called to experience again—to whom now may her people look up for that coursel and advice, which only wisdom and experience and patriotism can give, and which only the undoubting confidence of a nation will receive?

Hut Henry Clay is dead. His long and eventful life is closed. Our country is presperous and power—

life is closed. Our country is presperous and power-tal but could it have been quite all it has been, and is,

upon the palm of his band the following sentiment of the noble Clay, embodying the vital principle of the God, was given us. But although his form is lifeless